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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/981,873	10/18/2001	Mikey Andrew Davis	AUS920010084US1	7089

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EXAMINER

PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/981,873

Applicant(s)

DAVIS ET AL.

Examiner

Ashok B. Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to appeal brief filed on 06/16/2006.
2. In view of the appeal brief filed on 06/16/2006, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 4-6, 10, 12, 15-17, 21, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by McDonough et al. (hereinafter McDonough) (US 5, 991, 878).

Referring to claim 1,

McDonough teaches a method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 48-52), the method comprising:

receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator (col. 2, line 58-61, col. 3, line 15-20) and a user identification (col. 3, line 39-44, col. 4, line 64-col. 5, line 6) ; and

directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification. (col.5, line 7-30).

Referring to claims 4 and 5,

McDonough teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising: replacing the selected application with a new selected application, and the method of claim 4, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application. Col. 5, line 27-39, note: another application instance is selected for the user is a new application.)

Referring to claim 6,

McDonough teaches the method of claim 1, wherein each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different universal resource locator (col.2, line 53-57) and wherein the directing step comprises:

identifying the set of applications using a corresponding universal resource locator; identifying a selected application from the set of applications based on the user identification(col.2, line 53-57); and

sending the request to the selected application using an assigned universal

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resource locator assigned to the selected applications (col.2, line 58-63, col. 5, line 7-30).

Referring to claim 10,

McDonough teaches data processing system comprising: a bus system; a communications unit connected to the bus system; a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions and a processing unit connected to the bus system (Fig.1, element 16, note; these claimed limitations are inherent part of the Web Server.), wherein the processing unit executes the set of instructions to receive a request in which the request include the universal resource locator (col. 2, line 58-61, col. 3, line 15-20) and a user identification (col. 3, line 39-44, col. 4, line 64- col. 5, line 6); and direct the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification. (col. 5, line 7-30).

Referring to claim 12,

Claim 12 is a claim to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claim 1. Therefore claim 12 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 1.

Referring to claims 15 and 16,

Claims 15 and 16 are claims to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claims 4 and 5. Therefore claims 15 and 16 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 4 and 5.

Referring to claim 17,

Claim 17 is a claim to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claim 6. Therefore claim 17 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 6.

Referring to claim 21,

Claim 21 is a claim to computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claim 1. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 1.

Referring to claims 24 and 25,

Claims 24 and 25 are claims to computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claims 4 and 5. Therefore claims 24 and 25 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 4 and 5.

Referring to claim 26,

Claim 26 is a claim to computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claim 6. Therefore claim 26 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2, 3, 13, 14, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDonough et al. (hereinafter McDonough) (US 5, 991, 878) in view of Levergood et al. (herein after Levergood) (US 2006/0095526 A1).

Referring to claims 2 and 3,

Keeping in mind the teachings of McDonough, McDonough specifically fails to teach the method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is an internet Protocol address of a node originating the request, and the method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request.

Levergood teaches at para., [0031] If the initial GET URL contains a SID, the content server determines whether the request is directed to a page within the current domain 106.", para.. [0014] In the preferred embodiment, a valid SID allows the client to access all controlled files within a protection domain without requiring further authorization. A protection domain is defined by the service provider and is a collection of controlled files of common protection within one or more servers., para. [0012], "A valid SID typically comprises a user identifier, an accessible domain, a key identifier, an expiration time such as date, the IP address of the user computer, and an unforgeable digital signature such as a cryptographic hash of all of the other items in the SID encrypted with a secret key. "

The SID (a session identification) including these many user data including user name and user's IP address as well as appending the SID to the initial request to control the access to the information would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill, such that it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teachings of Levergood's session identification data such as user name and IP address into the McDonough's encrypted session state data provided as a "PRIVATE cookie.

It would have been obvious because the SID allows the user to access specific document with the identification of knowing exactly who the client is and what its IP address is as taught by Levergood.

Referring to claims 13 and 14,

Claims 13 and 14 are claims to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claims 2 and 3. Therefore claims 13 and 14 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 2 and 3.

Referring to claims 22 and 23,

Claims 22 and 23 are claims to computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claims 2 and 3. Therefore claims 22 and 23 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 2 and 3.

7. Claims 7, 11, 18 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDonough et al. (hereinafter McDonough) (US 5, 991, 878) in view of Labarge (US 20020188435 A1).

Referring to claim 7,

McDonough teaches a method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications (col.2, line 48-52, Fig.1), the method comprising:

associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator (col. 2, line 53-57);

receiving a request including the first universal resource locator (col. 2, line 58-61, col. 3, line 15-20) and an identification of a user (col. 3, line 39-44, col. 4, line 64-col.5, line 6); and

redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification (col.5, line 7-30).

McDonough fails to teach assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator.

Labarge teaches at para. [0039, " Preferably, redirection provides flexibility for the URL addresses assigned to various machine translation servers. Only the redirection server URL needs to remain constant for access by the word processing application 210, while the machine translation server URLs may be changed from time to time to reflect configuration changes or to reflect changes in available machine translation services. For example, if the ABC Translation Company goes out of business, the URL address for the ABC Translation Company will be removed and/or replaced by the URL of an alternate machine translation service designated for a given translation service, for example, "Japanese to English."

Labarge's teachings would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill, such that it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement these teachings at the McDonough's web server computer such that the flexibility is achieved in assigning the URL addressees to various application instances with keeping the web server's address (URL) constant and then redirecting the McDonough's application user to the appropriate application instance based on the determination of access authorization.

This would have been obvious because it provides the flexibility wherein application URLs may be changed from time to time, with no user's are affected, and server UL can be kept constant.

Referring to claim 11,

Claim 11 is a claim to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claim 7. Therefore claim 11 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 7 and Fig.1, element 16, note; these claimed limitations are inherent part of the Web Server.

Referring to claim 18,

Claim 18 is a claim to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claim 7. Therefore claim 18 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 7.

Referring to claim 27,

Claim 27 is a claim to a computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claim 7. Therefore claim 27 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 7.

8. Claims 8, 9, 19, 20, 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McDonough et al. (hereinafter McDonough) (US 5, 991, 878) in view of Labarge (US 20020188435 A1) as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Levergood et al. (herein after Levergood) (US 2006/0095526 A1).

Referring to claim 8 and 9

Keeping in mind the teachings of McDonough Labarge, both of these references fail to teach the method of claim 7, wherein the identification is an internet Protocol address, and the method of claim 7, wherein the identification is a user name.

Levergood teaches at para., [0031] If the initial GET URL contains a SID, the content server determines whether the request is directed to a page within the current domain 106.”, para.. [0014] In the preferred embodiment, a valid SID allows the client to access all controlled files within a protection domain without requiring further authorization. A protection domain is defined by the service provider and is a collection of controlled files of common protection within one or more servers., para. [0012], “A valid SID typically comprises a user identifier, an accessible domain, a key identifier, an expiration time such as date, the IP address of the user computer, and an unforgeable digital signature such as a cryptographic hash of all of the other items in the SID encrypted with a secret key. “

The SID (a session identification) including these many user data including user name and user’s IP address as well as appending the SID to the initial request to control the access to the information would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill, such that it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teachings of Levergood’s session identification data such as user name and IP address into the McDonough’s encrypted session state data provided as a “PRIVATE cookie.

It would have been obvious because the SID allows the user to access specific document with the identification of knowing exactly who the client is and what it’s IP address is as taught by Levergood.

Referring to claims 19 and 20,

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Claims 19 and 20 are claims to a data processing system that carries out the method steps of claims 8 and 9. Therefore claims 19 and 20 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 8 and 9.

Referring to claims 28 and 29,

Claims 28 and 29 is a claim to computer program products in a computer readable medium that carries out the method steps of claims 8 and 9. Therefore claims 28 and 29 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 8 and 9.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

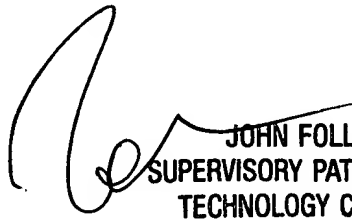
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abp



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